

whitewashes Abdul Huk, and demands
of the charges against him. It declares

Mr. John Dillon has been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

Mr. HAGEN proposed that Mr. A. W. Maitland be elected auditor for the ensuing year.
Mr. T. HUMPHREYS seconded.

grants the claims of Captain Webber, that the voyage of the *Parthia* ended at Vancouver, and that she left that port with a clean bill of

t if you examine the accounts carefully you will
that we are just about our capital. Because
ing these figures to-day, with interest on

his body; a verdict of accidental death returned. A meeting of the shareholders at the Richmond Terrace Estate and Building

Dr. Mascarenhas de Menezes be elected our
uty. This gentleman, as I have mentioned
re, is the best fitted for the post, he having a

the native city of Shanghai will be carried about the end of the summer or beginning of autumn. On the 7th and 8th May the principal street running out at the West Gate was officially

ried on. The rev. gentleman then went on : —

right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The ease on the writ of *habeas corpus* might vary possibly, and in certain events would necessarily, come before the committing Judge, so that the defendant would be detained until appeal to an independent tribunal. When the defendant is a foreigner, the Supreme Court takes short leave it is not customary to make an acting appointment, the remaining Judge doing the whole of the work that cannot be deferred until the return of his colleague. It is the same in case of appeal from the District Court. The defendant, if he wished to sue, would have to do so before the Court by which he had been committed, with the presumption that the Judge would take the same view as on the commitment, so that the appeal would be practically useless. When the case is taken to the Supreme Court, the defendant has the right of appeal to the Federal Court, a superior and totally distinct court. To deprive the defendant of this right is an unnecessary, harsh, and unjust course to adopt. While fully recognising the necessity of extradition, we maintain it is a proceeding to be resorted to only when dealing with a country like China, which is regarded about by every reasonable safeguard for the rights and liberty of the individual.

tion on. The rev. gentleman then went on to :
With regard to the picture which the Arch-
deacon had drawn about the opium done
by (Mr. HARRIS) was a picture of a
word of caution. Such things did exist,
and such things were occasionally met with,
but they were the exception. From what he
was able to observe himself and gather from
persons of all classes with whom he was
brought into contact, both at the Straits
Settlements and in China, the ordinary idea
of opium-smoking in China was very greatly
magnified in the popular mind of England.
The eyes in which, no doubt, very
serious results were produced by this ex-
perience was that the Chinaman was not
generally speaking, a very comelated, toler-
individual. He knew of no more physically
robust nation on the face of the earth. The
burdens they carried, the work they did, and
the endurance which they showed were most
extraordinary, even in the case of opium-
smokers. It was the same with their mental
energy. They were by no means an effete
nation which was going down in the world.
The said picture, said to be of vitality in
spite of opium, of Mr. HARRIS, was due
to the rarity of those signs of enfeeblement
from opium smoking which are alleged by
the Anti-Opiumists in England will be en-
dorsed by every impartial resident in China.
One has only to walk along the streets of
Hongkong or of any Chinese city to see how
greatly exaggerated are the pictures that are
drawn on this subject. To state the truth,
however, is characterised by the organ of the
"Times" for the suppression of the Opium
Trade the introduction of a discordant
element."

At a public meeting of the Anti-Opium Society a long address was given by the Chairman, Sir JOSEPH PEASE, Bart., M.P., in the course of which he said:—"As to the question of the Malwa opium, I dare say that you are aware that the Indian revenue is divided into two classes, that portion which is derived from the duty on the export of opium, and that portion which is derived from the cultivation of opium, what is called the Bengal poppy at home. The Malwa opium revenue is a transit duty, and I have always felt that there was a great deal of difficulty in our dealing with that portion of the Indian revenue from a philanthropic point of view. It is very difficult to see how this country can say to the Government of India, 'You shall not export our ports the produce of opium cultivation.' That is a difficulty which I did not want to undertake. I dare say that we may be able to use our influence ultimately with those people; but I am not one of those who think that we can do anything more than exert a moral pressure upon them by endeavouring to show them a more excellent mode of producing a revenue by the destruction of opium. But if we cannot prevent the native States from exporting opium to the market, why should we attempt to deprive one of the Indian provinces of the revenue it derives from the opium source? The people of China wish to buy opium, the people of Bengal to sell it; what right has England to step in and forbid the transaction? Under British rule, the practice of opium is not only not prohibited, but the opium trade cannot be regarded in the same light as these were, or is the duty of the British nation in regard to it in any way analogous, as the Anti-Opiumists maintain, to that which it discharged in abolishing the slave trade in its colonies. Most of the speakers at the meeting of the Anti-Opium Society had declared themselves from India, but the people present clearly, He said:—"My whole contention is that, if you in England wish to do anything in this matter you must be prepared to pay for it yourselves. It is of no use to talk about economizing, or about the cost of this war or that war. If you want to abolish this revenue you must be willing to raise or to pay for it, which means £5, or £10, or £15 in the pound on the income tax. If you are not willing to do that, all your enthusiasm about the poor Chinese is not worth a shilling. It is perfectly true, if the Indian opium trade were to be suppressed, in deference to the sentimentality of the English people, it could be only right that the English people, and not the people of India, should bear the loss. England cannot long before the people of India consent to the abolition of a branch of the income tax to make up a deficiency caused by the abolition of a branch of Indian trade which they have really no practical concern whatsoever."

[illegible]

our claims for the revision of the
on the plea that they would gain
thereby; and that the Foreign
should take full cognizance of these
with the view of preventing their
recurrence. As it is, the authorities
greater care in the control of the
of foreign agencies in the coun-
of Japanese outside of the coun-
is, the continuation of the term of pas-
sured, and the incorporation of joint-
Japanese for the purchase of land and
the Japanese of the Japanese. The
will feel more or less incovenient
this, they will be unable to protest
it, as it is fully provided for in the
"The Rising sun says:— "Some of
the assertions of the *Hochi* appear rather
odd, but that there is at least a basis
general tenor of the paragraph is
to give it to us on good authori-
one influential official of the
body has received official intimation
for altering the conditions
which residence in the interior is now
"If this change of policy is conse-
the change of Ministers, and their
concomitance and the fact that dif-
have existed between Coo and Fro
Kuwano have little room for doubt
to force to force to force to force
to regret her resignation
while Japan is hardly likely to profit
from very much the contrary. The
policy of the Jingo party in Japan,
of accelerating the much desired
revision, would have precisely the op-
posite and make foreign nations doubt-
ful in surrendering in any degree the
political rights now enjoyed by their

any points. The Home papers throw
y our light on the condition of affairs.
olland, this has led to a display of
istic enterprise. The London corres-

on the terms of the Commission:

afforded information on the subject drew attention to the hostility of the Company has met with from the friends of commerce. From the outset of the attack on the Company, its policy was to meet the challenge by setting its face against the Company. The Dutch Ambassador at London received instructions to protest against the British protectorate over North or North Borneo. The protest is especially directed against the stationing of a British garrison at Sandakan, a step which is as much such a breach of the rights of British and Dutch influence within the Australian Empire. But the terms of the protest happen to be so loosely worded that it is not once mentioned in the report. It is not clear, either, that the Dutch Government held that the stationing of troops was a violation of their claims. On the East coast, the Dutch Government disputes the boundary line at the river, and will not abate one jot of its pretensions. The Dutch Government stood out in this way for the last six years, having undertaken every effort of the kind which the Dutch Empire is capable of. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Company is not at all understanding. The Company does not mind what river is chosen as a point for a demarcation line. Let only fix the boundary line, and the river will disappear. But the Company keeps the affair pending, as if it were a question of great importance for intervention. The Company is so far from understanding the Dutch position, that its high design that, in order to lessen the risk of collision, its officials have strict orders not to near the Siburo river. It is some time now that the Dutch Government has raised against the policy of the British Government. Unprejudiced people are not likely to be so ready to support the establishment of a British protectorate over North Borneo as is perfectly justifiable. Common sense views of the question at issue lead to the same conclusion. It would appear, however, that common sense views have been set aside, and that an agreement has been made between the Dutch and the British Governments, which will result in the Dutch Government's recognizing the British protectorate over North Borneo.

—

ment of the Protectorate capital readily be directed to the development of a country whose natural resources promise of a good return. —

the writers of the letters would be

[illegible]

more explicit in their statement

...they conceive the colony requires
a trained Fire Master? The busi-
ness of putting out fires is not one to which
apprentice or article their sons,
education in which any college or school
or for which diplomas are granted
we to decide, then, who is-a train-
er and who not? We should in-
stead at if the colony sent home for
Fire Master it would not be like
a man-who, as regards train-
ing would make a better showing than
senior officers of the Brigade, who
had many years' experience in

gent, and Mr. BREWER, one of the Superintendents of the

The organization of the Evangelical
 improved does not, however, consist
 of training in the present, officer

ETS FROM OLD NOTES ON THE
AMPHOR DISTRICTS OF

NORTH FORMOSA.

[CONTINUED]

[illegible]

and also the lower end of the pipe
section of one of these fire places
libit a cooking pot with water, and

would appear the wooden disc within the
 cylinder above that, and on the
 cylinder it is necessary to fill the
 joints of camphor wood, about the same
 joints of your little finger, so that whenever
 the steam on passing through the
 cylinder is cooled by the camphor
 camphor chips and it then ascend
 h. h. carries away with it
 While distillation is going on
 is to be taken out, and found
 the water from the steam
 crystals, which form on exposing
 the air.
 The condensers is suddenly taken off
 and you are quick to observe
 the rapidity of its interior, beady drops
 of milky crystals. In a few seconds
 is complete and the extraction
 form, resembling white
 is detached by the
 with damp, cool plain leaves
 the process all that is necessary

is to add water to the cooking pot and fresh chips of camphor wood to the cylinder, and to keep the fires going.

ing large trees. Others in the timber trade are experts in their way and with their inferior tool

do good work. I have seen certain campmen engaged in firing the trunks of large canker trees to save the trouble of felling them in the ordinary way. The trunk of the tree is cut off at its base, and the branches are cut off so they attach lateral stumps to the upper branches, and when the trunk is nearly burnt through they pull the trunk down, and the branches fall in the direction of the fall. The trunk is then extinguished and the branches are lepped off and stacked, and the trunk or what is left of it is cut up into small pieces, leaving a stack of timber now handy, go to work on the next campfire chips. They use for this purpose a curious sort of chisel of the shape of a cheese grater, and a small hammer, and with these they strike of the chisel scoops out a small irregular shaped piece of wood. The branches as well as the trunk of the tree have all to be made into small chips, and to be pumped through the steam raising process.

With less condensers not more than about five feet high can be produced. As soon as the campfire producers have been made, the kets full, one or two of them start off with them for the nearest border market town and from there they go to the mill. At the mill, the staff is disposed of, and the proceeds are invested in necessities, for up in the hills there are no shops, and money is of no use at the distillery.

THROUGH THE YANG-TSE GORGES.

[illegible]

everybody who has the least interest in China—whether from a commercial or any other standpoint. Even the military and political

This book will be welcomed principally on account of its value as the annotated diary of a merchant who goes out in search of information, and not for the purpose of establishing a scientific basis for his conclusions. Little's is a record of facts and observations, and not a treatise. He has seen and heard all that a careful observer can command does he venture to make a few deductions. His method of classification as applied to the Yang-tse. He recognizes the difficulties, but sees what a boon to native and foreigner alike the opening up of the river would be. He is not a scientist, but he has properly constructed vessels were employed, and experienced pilots taken on board, the difficulties of the probability seem to be surmounted. It is devoted to a subject which is of great interest to the subject may awaken interest among officials and merchants alike.

It is a pity that Little does not come the scientific interest of the volume. It would be regretful after having received so much to complain that we have not more scientific information.

in supposing that there is a lack of interest among home-dwellers in matters of scientific interest in China. For all that, it is

[illegible]

usual, by the truly scientific agriculturists of this country [vide Mons. Simon's similar compliment], to allure all possible contributions

from the travelling public" (p. 65). A similar
absence of everything that would offend the
most refined taste is observable throughout the
volume.

Very interesting, too, are the various re-
ferences (see Index) to the Feng-shui, modes
superstitions, social customs, domestic life, temples
and travelling (including ponies, sedan chairs, and
various kinds of boats), personal and national
characteristics, and general life of the Chinese
along the Yangtze. We are glad to learn that

the rudeness, to which all who have lived in the Southern and Eastern Provinces have been subjected, is remarkable for its absence in Szazenen, while the prices of commodities are such as to astonish those of us who have had experience of Colonial and Treaty port charges.

being convinced that the demand for Mr. Little's work will be considerable, we have fitted the entire volume with a new geographical slip detected in our original copy, and shall in our next notice call attention to the points which do not meet with our unequalled approbation. Meanwhile it may be remarked that the proofs have been most carefully read and corrected, and we have been puzzled to know how the work has been put so faultlessly through the press, seeing that the proof sheets, dated London, 16th July, 1857, *Cordially the author and publishers alike are to be complimented on their appearance.

Communications for the reviewer may be sent to Carlisle, England.

Our former notice of the book bearing the foregoing title tried to show that Mr. Little had produced a work of more than ordinary merit. Feeling this, we cannot but regret the appearance of one or two slight blemishes (as they may appear to a critic) in the way of shortcomings, and we would venture to omit the following notes to the author's notice the kindest spirit, in the hope that the next edition will be so far improved.

Mr. Little is occasionally deficient in exactness of feeling. More than once we are convicted (as in the margin of his book—"Such conduct is commendable, and conducive to future good results,"—p. 152) of his own former fault. Thus (p. 152) he pitiless and refuses a reward to a man, 1855) refuses to sanction a claim—whose his claim makes on unjust grounds, and (p. 169) takes upon the proper payment of press-men, who are the allies of the thieves. He also (p. 214) and pitiless the members of the China Inland Mission (p. 235), but does the missionaries an injustice by thence referring to rebukeful Hsing-shi-chuen (pp. 2, 136, 308), and hissing the missionaries (p. 235) for the sole thing done to "the unnecessary aggressiveness of the missionaries." After this it was hardly necessary that he should tell the reader (p. 235) that he little he appreciates their work?—*Hung-tung-shen* (p. 235) is the name of a Teiping rebel's name, and this gives rise to a dangerous entry in the Index, whereas there could be but one entry under a uniform name. The passage up the side, but important question of orthography, which those who know nothing of Chinese are puzzled with the ever-varying orthography of names of persons, places, and things. Suppose London, another London, a London in London, who would be the London capital was in each instance intended? This Little writes *Tow-keung* (p. 341 and Index, p. 305) and *Yung* (p. 305 and Index) for two well-known cities, which may be, or by other writers differently rendered.

We are grateful for the notes on *Pistia* (p. 1) but may note that it is customary in all scientific works now-a-days to put the name of the author of the paper in parentheses. This is given. This is of great importance as students of botany in its practical relations will know. Thus we read that the "Tallow Tree" is *Baccharis myrsinifera* of Mueller (p. 1) but immediately after we read *Baccharis myrsinifera* (p. 1) "Parson namu Oliver," or "Parson namu, Oliv." While *shau* is explained by the word "tree" in brackets the word *shau* is not explained. It is an explanation which would enable the misological student to exactly grasp its meaning. It would help such if a note were added explaining the rule of the Chinese for the living, namely, to fell, timber or cut. One of the trees is *ex Cannanhamensis*; it should of course be *Guerrahamensis*. The trivial name of *Suaui nua* on the same page should be spelt with a capital *S* (*Suaui nua*) and *Leu* (*Leu*) should be *Leuifera* (p. 32) should have a small initial, not a capital. These may be counted as trivialities but, as I mentioned to such details mark the difference of the Chinese and Mr. Little's. The Chinese greatly enhance the interest of the work. We will get the list carefully revised on this point by some competent authority. To give the student list in this notice would hardly be the

the same time (pp. 58, 61, 68, 85) we were directed to understand how the Chinese-*li* were related to English miles seeing that "say twenty *li*" is the equivalent of seventy *li* in one mile while in another place it may be thirty *li* in a third case sixty *li*=20 miles, i.e. "120 *li*=thirty geographical miles" where. Reaching page 114 we have again explained the incongruity in the Chinese-*li* by saying "Distance said to be 130 *li* from the sea = 20 miles. In a different part of the route, the distance reduced in length accordingly." Then at page 139 we come at last to a solution of the mysterious discrepancy between the two later passages which will be brought forward on page 558. When the reader will be au courant of the author's reckoning. Describing the boats in the river the writer says (p. 78) that "a *fiao* or junk carrying many persons and goods" is equivalent terms? Mr. Little was once "attracted by a dog who did not bark" and the steamers to whom the current would prove no obstacle. We are so used to instances we can remember to have seen in the life boat, of the misapprehension of relatives. The "fishing" of p. 58-9 is entered in the index under Fishing, Otters. Several trivial variations would be the surprise of the reader especially the following:—In each of them record is enough. Hung-shan-chuen, pp. 138, 318. Counsel Gardner's accident, pp. 130, 400. The city of Chien-an, pp. 371, 372. The name of Margaret, pp. 5, 5, 377, 212. Rescuing of Kiangsi (291, ko.), any instance, p. 317, &c. Several others may be noted, but we are content to give these examples as they kindle our curiosity. The word (p. 101) becomes *pai-tse* on p. 188 and printed on p. 337. There is once a confusion of the words at any rate we seldom say "no pen can" (p. 34). We can scarcely understand the word *tsun* can on p. 300. The writer (as at page 137) generally gives the cash value (compare p. 321) as normal (a penny). There are, however, no more than these, and we leave the rest to the reader. It is true that the *tsun* should grow like-one. It would have been a pleasure to dwell upon the interesting names (nearly all of which are translated phonetically) with their history and legends; the curious but voluminous gold "diggings" (p. 168, ko.) the unusual costume of the Szechuanese (p. 170), the dressings of the people and other things. But that is what I do not want. The book of p. 144, 176. The pay of the boatman is said to be about two dollars besides rice he up-journey, but on the latter page the writer is equal. Perhaps the writer thinking of the boatmen, has given us the cave dwellers, more than once, and he has a charm for us, and we should have had a chance to read and know more about the discussion of the word for God is full of respectful note, but the section on Shamanism should monopolize the right to the Chinese the True Way (pp. 232, 259), the toleration of ancestral worship" (p. 261), the mythical method of the gods, the results of religious work, and the consequences of such a system on the part of the author we think, weaken the effect of a layman's observations and advice (pp. 257, 258). However such criticisms as held and written, giving credit to those who should be glad, in the interests of science and religion, if these slight blemishes could be

ed, and heartily regret having to take
of our genial author.

CORRESPONDENCE.
 not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions
 expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE FIRE BRIGADE.
 THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
 DAILY PRESS"
 —I entirely agree with you in the re-
 you made in your leading article which
 is in our Weekly News.

